

A FURTHER RECORD OF INFURCITINEA ARGENTIMACULELLA STAINTON IN KENT.—Whilst in the East Blean Woods area of Kent on the 30th July 1972 I took a small Tineid moth flying in the sunshine. I did not look at it very closely at the time and on returning home was surprised when a closer inspection revealed it to be this species.

As far as I am aware East Blean is one of only two localities in Kent where the moth is found, the other being at Folkestone. The lichen on which the larvae feeds occurs in the East Blean area but no feeding site has yet been discovered.—E. S. BRADFORD, 38 Oakwood Avenue, Boreham Wood, Herts. 22.iii.1974.

AGROTERA NEMORALIS SCOP. IN KENT. — On the 18th June 1973 I took a specimen of this moth amongst Hornbeam in the East Blean area of Kent. Another specimen was seen, but escaped when the net entangled in some branches while I was attempting to capture it. Both were observed to settle on the underside of a leaf, adopting the same posture as does *Endotricha flammealis* D. & S., and the first was taken in a tube, being just within reach.

One of the objects of a B.E. & N.H.S. field meeting to the West Blean Woods on the 9th May 1971 was to see if this species still existed there, but a blank was drawn though a large area was searched. The moth does, in all probability still occur in the West Blean Woods.—E. S. BRADFORD, 38 Oakwood Avenue, Boreham Wood, Herts. 22.iii.1974.

HIBERNATING LARVAE.—On 20th March 1974 I visited Bratton Castle on the northern edge of Salisbury Plain and at this time of year I amuse myself by counting the number of Drinker Moth larvae I can spot at rest on grass stems at the sides of the paths. Up to this year my record had been 12 on any one day but on this occasion my total reached 69. They seemed to be everywhere and ranged in size from an inch in length to three parts grown.

In my garden I have a number of Ringlet larvae hibernating in the open on pots of grass and they too have come through the winter with very few casualties. I have in the past overwintered grass feeders on many occasions but have always been plagued by mould which has attacked both the larvae and the grass. This past winter has been exceptionally mild and, although I have taken no special precautions, I have seen no sign of mould. I am wondering if there is any connection between this and the satisfactory overwintering of the two species I have described. The Marsh Fritillary too has had a good winter and I have already seen many nests of larvae that have come up to sun themselves. — MAJOR-GENERAL C. G. LIPSCOMB, Crockerton House, Nr. Warminster, Wilts. 24.iii.1974.